

TAFT'S TRAVELS

Secretary Of War Seldom In His Office.

ROUND THE CIRCLE

Cobwebs Accumulate on Official Door While Private Business Receives First Aid—The Prospective Presidential Candidates. Tariff on Wood Pulp and the Price of Print Paper.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Secretary Taft, who has been seen very little about the war department, is once again making a long journey. Ostensibly the trip is simply a visit to Panama. Why the secretary is needed there is not known. We have five commissioners paid \$12,000 a year each to attend to the work there being done. Of course, if it is absolutely necessary to add to this galaxy of talent the secretary of war of the United States, nobody must question the fact. Yet it would seem that if the commissioners, who have been described as the most brilliant, able, hardworking officials in public service, are not able to handle the work on the isthmus without monthly visits from Taft there must be something wrong with their methods or their energy. Mr. Taft went to the isthmus on the cruiser Prairie. When he comes back he will be landed either at Pensacola or at Charleston. It is apparent the place of landing depends upon the political needs of the moment. From his landing place he will make another stumping tour through the south. In the meantime the cobwebs grow over the office of the secretary of war.

Mr. Taft's Travels.

In the last year Secretary Taft has seldom been in his office three days in succession. There is hardly any spot on the civilized or even the uncivilized world that he has not visited. Other candidates for the presidency, like Speaker Cannon, Senator Knox and Senator La Follette and Vice President Fairbanks, have refused to accept any invitations to speak outside of Washington while congress is in session. But Secretary Taft, holding an office which should demand all his time, is never seen in that office and finds excuses to travel all over the world.

A humorous representative in congress on reading the statement that Taft would neither attend to his duties nor resign suggested a cartoon showing Mr. Taft looking contemptuously upon the cobwebbed door of the secretary of war's office and under it these lines from Goldsmith:

Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untravelled fondly turns to thee.

In six months Mr. Taft has hardly been in his office one week at a time. Here is a summary gathered by a Washington newspaper which is worth printing:

March 10.....New York
March 13.....New Haven
March 20 to April 30.....West Indies
May 3.....Dayton, O.
May 7.....Jamestown exposition
May 25 to June 1.....St. Louis
June 8 to 21.....South Dakota and Kansas
July 4 to Aug. 10.....Murray Bay, Canada
Aug. 15 to Dec. 21.....Around the world
Dec. 21.....Cincinnati, O.
Dec. 30.....Boston

That is the record. It is official, and it is fair that it should be set forth in order that the American people, who pay the salary of Mr. Taft and the expenses of his department, who are daily impressed with the idea that the ability of the secretary of war is so great that the department could not proceed without his direction, should be given just a notion of how much time William H. Taft, secretary of war, has been giving to the department of which he is the nominal head and how much to the globe trotting and the political stump speaking of which he seems to be so fond.

The Political Antagonists.
It might as well be understood that the candidates for the presidency before the American people this year are going to be on the Republican side Mr. William H. Taft, secretary of war, and on the Democratic side Mr. William J. Bryan, a man who has no public office whatsoever. Of course there is much outcry about antagonism to Taft. There are men opposed to him; there are contesting delegations going to Chicago to destroy; there are attacks made upon him in the United States senate and house of representatives. But, after all, politicians in Washington recognize the fact that he will be nominated. In his own party other men are mentioned. Speaker Cannon has his state, with fifty-four votes; Senator La Follette has his state; Vice President Fairbanks has his state. But not one of them all has one single vote outside of his own political balliwick—that is to say, outside of his own state. Secretary Taft has picked up all the delegates in the south and in the middle west and stands today as the leading candidate. So it seems fair to say that Taft is certain to be the Republican nominee. Now, on the other side, in the Demo-

cratic party Mr. William J. Bryan has instructed for him 208 delegates. Moreover, there are eight delegates from Rhode Island who, though not instructed, are for him—are Bryan men. The only other instructed delegates come from Delaware. They number six and are instructed for Judge Gray. So far Bryan, with 208, and Gray, with six, are the only candidates that have been mentioned in Democratic conventions.

In the Pennsylvania contest fifty-one out of sixty-four delegates were carried for Bryan. As not all newspaper readers understand methods, it may be stated here that a delegation to a national convention is elected by congressional district conventions. Of these there are thirty in Pennsylvania. The thirty district conventions elect sixty delegates to Denver. They have elected fifty-one delegates for Bryan. The state convention is yet to be held, and it has the power of electing four delegates at large, but it is yet to be determined whether they will not be out and out Bryan delegates. If the voters of the state of Pennsylvania have been able to elect so enormous a majority of the district committeemen to Denver, it will be curious if the state convention shall not be responsive to the will of the voters.

The Two Conventions.

The time of the two conventions, Republican and Democratic, is drawing near. Both will be interesting; both will be worth while seeing. There can be no better education for a young man in American politics than to attend either one. There is always a feeling that the stranger cannot get a ticket to the convention. I have had some experience regarding this matter, and it is unquestionably true that the stranger without a "pull" has hard chances of getting a ticket to the first day's session. After that tickets are easily obtained, and there are no meetings of any sort that give so clear an illustration of the American system of government as these national conventions, whether it be the Republican or the Democratic convention. The man who is fortunate enough to go to one of these conventions need not think of the house of representatives or the senate. He finds in the convention the enthusiasm, the devotion and the purpose which control, at the last, American government. He does not find a man with a gavel controlling the delegates, but he sees in both the Democratic and the Republican conventions true democracy, fair debate and thorough discussion of every political issue.

Illinois in the Bryan Column.
The latest state to declare itself for Bryan in convention was Illinois. It has instructed for the Nebraska and directed its delegates to us all honorable means to secure his nomination. While it is entirely true that there have been some factional antagonisms in the state, the action of this convention has quieted them all. The Illinois delegation is and will be a Bryan delegation at Denver. It will cast fifty-four votes in the national convention and will be a very considerable factor in determining the action of that convention.

The Democratic state conventions are coming slowly, but North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana have already instructed for Mr. Bryan.

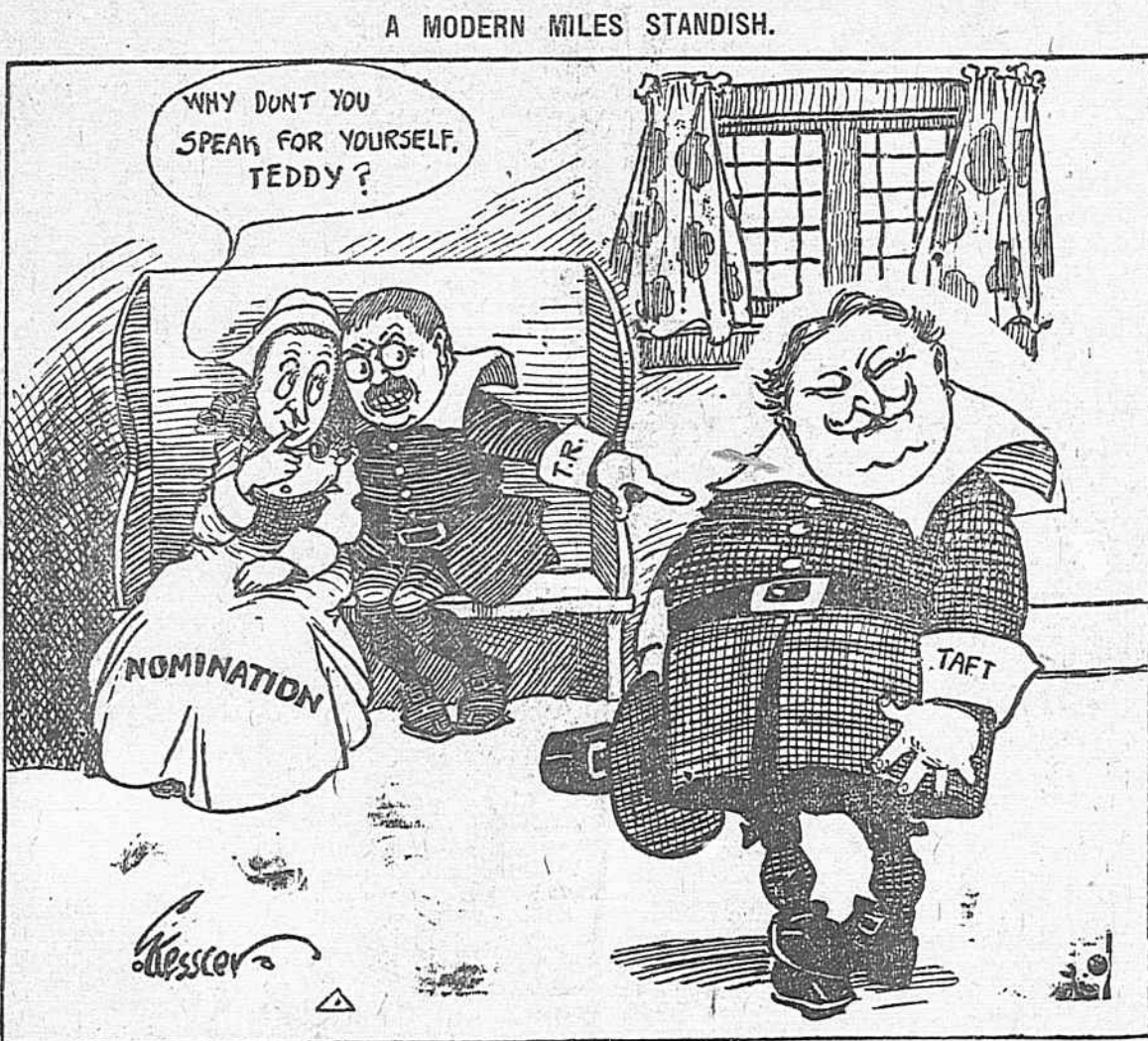
And if you look at the east the state of Massachusetts has been carried almost by the Bryan element. Massachusetts will send an instructed delegation. Democrats throughout the United States might as well figure now that the convention is going to be controlled by the friends of Mr. Bryan and that the nomination will be made within the first three ballots.

Publishers and Politics.
The committee of newspaper publishers recently in Washington found themselves treated with scant courtesy by the committee appointed to consider their demand for the repeal of the duty on wood pulp and on print paper. I have talked at some length with a member of this committee. What puzzles him is that when the publishers and owners of newspapers, of whom he is one, reached Washington they found that six congressmen, no one of whom was a newspaper owner, had more knowledge of the paper business than anybody, except the purchasers of print paper for a newspaper, could possibly have. This might be indicative of extraordinary intelligence on the part of the congressmen on the committee, headed by Mr. Mann of Illinois. But there seems to be a general feeling that it is more indicative of the fact that there was some quiet influence at work to put the committee in a position of antagonism to the members of the Newspaper Publishers' association who addressed it.

Of course the committee, being Republican, did not wish the question of the tariff reopened through the demand of the newspaper publishers for free paper and free pulp. That is a matter of notoriety.

But here is another suggestion which has been made in Washington and which is not without its plausibility. The papers that are suffering from this wood pulp tariff are the one cent papers of large circulation, usually Democratic. The suggestion is made that such papers as John R. McLean's Cincinnati Enquirer, 5 cents a copy, and his Washington Post at 3 cents a copy, the New York Herald at 2 cents a copy, the New York Sun at 2 cents, and its annex, the Chicago Inter Ocean, whose editor is very close to Congressman Mann, may possibly be furnishing to the committee considering the paper trust situation their information. This, at any rate, is the story that comes to me, and it may be worth consideration by the people. Either there must be a reduction in the price of print paper or the readers of newspapers will have to pay 2 cents where they now pay 1.

Killed by a Rooster.
Max Crockett, Jr., fifteen years old died Wednesday at Lewisburg of a wound inflicted by a rooster.



—Kessler in St. Louis Republic.

WANT BRYAN

The South Carolina Democracy Will Vote For Him.

THE DETAILED VOTE.

A Majority of the Delegates to the State Convention Instructed to Vote for Instructed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention Who Will Vote for the Great Commoner's Nomination.

There will be 332 members of the State convention, two for each of the 42 senators and two for each of the 124 representatives. Of these 332 there are 170 who are instructed by their county conventions to vote for delegates to the national convention who will support Wm. J. Bryan for the presidency. This is a majority of 8, definitely instructed.

The Columbia State says of the 162 delegates from counties which have not instructed delegates, there are quite a number who will vote to instruct for Bryan. In some counties the matter was not brought up at all, in other counties resolutions of endorsement for Bryan were adopted, but the delegation to the State convention were not instructed. In Richland, for instance, the convention took no action, and these 10 votes are placed in the uninstructed column, although it is known that five and probably more of the ten will vote for an instructed delegation.

Ex-Gov. D. C. Heyward said that he will go to the State Democratic convention a Bryan man. He is not entirely wedded to the idea of instructing the delegates to Denver, but he does believe in endorsing most heartily Mr. Bryan's career.

Gen. Willie Jones, who is a candidate to go to Denver, is outspoken for Bryan. Both Gen. Jones and Gov. Heyward have attended national conventions before. Therefore it appears that the majority elected from Richland county will favor endorsing Bryan, the county convention having failed to instruct the delegates one way or the other, resolutions on both sides being tabled simultaneously.

There was a strong Bryan sentiment in Barnwell, and Chester, and Williamsburg, Lexington endorsed Bryan. Nothing has been heard from Georgetown and these counties, therefore, are put in the uninstructed column, although as a matter of fact there are perhaps a score of the 162 which may be counted upon for instruction and a few others may be classified as "uninstructed" in order to err on the side of liberty.

	Ins.	Unins.
Abbeville.....	8	..
Aiken.....	10	..
Anderson.....	12	..
Bamberg.....	6	..
Barnwell.....	8	..
Beaufort.....	8	..
Berkeley.....	18	..
Charleston.....	6	..
Cherokee.....	8	..
Chester.....	6	..
Chesterfield.....	8	..
Clarendon.....	8	..
Colleton.....	4	..
Calhoun.....	8	..
Darlington.....	4	..
Dorchester.....	6	..
Edgefield.....	8	..
Fairfield.....	8	..
Florence.....	6	..
Georgetown.....	12	..
Greenville.....	8	..
Greenwood.....	6	..
Hampton.....	6	..
Horry.....	6	..
Kershaw.....	6	..
Lancaster.....	6	..
Lee.....	6	..

WILL FIGHT PLAGUE.

PHYSICIANS WHO WILL WAGE WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Names of the Physicians in Each County Who Will Look After the Matter.

Dr. Walter Cheyne, the very efficient and popular secretary of the South Carolina Medical association, has made public the names of the physicians, one from each county in this State, constituting the committee on formation of the Anti-Tuberculosis league of the State Medical association. This league is the authoritative and professional organization which will take the necessary steps to suppress the spread of tuberculosis in South Carolina.

Each of the physicians below named, who have been appointed by Dr. John L. Dawson, the chairman, under authority in him vested by the State Medical association, will supervise the proper organization in each county under scientific and professional supervision as the representatives of the State Medical association.

Committee on formation: Dr. John L. Dawson, chairman; Dr. G. A. Neuffer, Abbeville; Dr. W. A. Nardin, Jr., Anderson; Dr. Filmore Moore; Aiken; Dr. T. T. Cleavey, Bamberg; Dr. R. C. Kirkland; Barnwell; Dr. W. R. Eve, Beaufort; Dr. B. B. Steedley, Cherokee; Dr. Frank Lander, Chester; Dr. T. E. Wannamaker, Jr., Chesterfield; Dr. W. M. Brookington, Clarendon; Dr. W. A. Kirby, Colleton; Dr. William Eggleston, Darlington; Dr. F. Julian Carroll, Dorchester; Dr. R. A. Marsh, Edgefield; Dr. Samuel Lindsay, Fairfield; Dr. B. G. Gregg, Florence; Dr. W. M. Gaillard, Georgetown; Dr. Davis Furman, Greenville; Dr. C. P. Neal, Greenwood; Dr. C. A. Rush, Hampton; Dr. J. A. Norlan, Horry; Dr. J. W. Corbett, Kershaw; Dr. T. L. W. Bailey, Laurens; Dr. C. W. Harris, Lee; Dr. W. Barron, Lexington; Dr. A. M. Brailsford, Marion; Dr. W. J. Crossland, Marlboro; Dr. P. C. Ellison, Newberry; Dr. A. E. Hines, Seneca; Dr. L. C. Shecut, Orangeburg; Dr. W. A. Tripp, Pickens; Dr. A. Earle Booser, Richland; Dr. E. B. Frontis, Saluda; Dr. G. A. Bunch, Spaulding; Dr. L. M. Parlor, Sumter; Dr. D. H. Montgomery, Union; Dr. Y. B. Durant, Williamsburg; Dr. R. A. Bratton, York.

Calhoun county committeeman yet to be named.
Perhaps the most important work done by the State Medical association at its last meeting was the inauguration of this systematic and intelligent warfare against tuberculosis. While nothing has as yet been actually accomplished beyond the preliminary steps toward organization, nevertheless the fact that the physicians of this State have agreed to go into a campaign of education in which the masses of the people are to receive free instruction in the methods of preventing the spread of this dread disease will be received with gratitude and unusual interest by the people of this entire State.

	Ins.	Unins.
Laurens.....	8	..
Lexington.....	8	..
Marlboro.....	8	..
Marion.....	8	..
Newberry.....	8	..
Oconee.....	6	..
Orangeburg.....	10	..
Pickens.....	6	..
Richland.....	10	..
Saluda.....	6	..
Sumter.....	8	..
Spartanburg.....	14	..
Union.....	6	..
Williamsburg.....	8	..
York.....	10	..
Totals.....	170	162

TILLMAN SCORES

New York Banquet Where Whites Dined With Negroes.

WILL HURT BLACKS

Says the Senate, Who Declares the Incident Makes Progress Toward Inevitable Catastrophe. He Asserts that Northern Feeling Differs Very Little in the Race Question From the Southern.

Senator Tillman gave on last Friday to a representative of the Atlanta Journal a ringing interview in which he spoke in his characteristic fashion of a banquet recently given in New York and attended by white and negro men and women, who sat side by side at the banquet tables. Senator Tillman was severe in his condemnation of the banquet, and stated that the speeches made were not for New Yorkers, but specially for southern consumption as was indicated by some of the orators of the occasion.

The story of the banquet which evoked the sentiments expressed by Senator Tillman appeared recently in the Washington Post, the Philadelphia Telegraph and the Washington Times, and all the eastern and western dailies. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan society of New York. White women were sandwiched between negro men, and listened to speeches by negroes which advocated intermarriage as a solution of the race problem.

Some of those present were Harold G. Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post; William H. Ferris, a negro graduate of Harvard; "Captain" H. A. Thompson, a negro who said he was a soldier at San Juan Hill; Miss Mary W. Ovington, a white woman prominent in settlement work in Brooklyn, who sat between two negro men, and Edward C. Walker, president of the Sunrise Club, which sanctioned the recent "affinity" idea of F. P. Earle, who took a notion to quit his wife for another woman he liked better and whom he designated as his "affinity."

Such ideas Senator Tillman stated that the south would forever resist at every hazard. He said that the best way to eliminate the suggestion of social equality was to remove political quality, and that the best way to do this is by the repeal of the fifteen amendment and the modification of the fourteenth. This not having been done, it was pointed out that the states of the black belt, with the single exception of Georgia, had taken legal steps to disfranchise large numbers of negroes, and that it was the duty of Georgians to join her sister states by the passage of a similar law.

"My views on the race problem," says Senator Tillman, "are so well known, by reason of the great number of lectures I have delivered on the subject, that I do not know that it is worth while to discuss this latest phase of it. But this incident, trivial in itself, only marks the rapid progress we are making toward the inevitable catastrophe. I have contended for years that existing conditions can inevitable have but one end—bloody race conflicts.

"This banquet, or dinner, or whatever you call it, at which a few fanatics like Villard and drummed up a men of that ilk, had drummed up a lot of denegate or lunatic white women, to illustrate their practice of social equality and launched the propaganda of amalgamation between the race, will do no harm in New York, and it was not intended to affect conditions there. It was de-

signed for southern consumption and to affect the south. For instance, Dr. Ferris, the colored Harvard graduate, emphasized this, when he said:

"This means more to the negro of the black belt of the north." The incident is a revival of the old scheme of those radicals who, with Thad Stevens and Charles Sumner, caused the re-construction devilry in the south in '68. That Stevens practiced miscegenation, and Charles Sumner endorsed it, and nothing but the imperial manhood of the southern white people—men and women alike—saved our civilization then.

"The negro newspapers throughout the country will publish and send broadcast over the south this story of black men and white women sitting down to dinner, with what results I need not say. Roosevelt's luncheon with Broker Washington caused untold mischief, and as one of these speakers said, 'conditions are going to get worse in the south before they get better.' When the colored people get educated, the whites in the South will have to recognize them." Closing his statement with assertion that 'deportation is impossible, then it must be amalgamation and education.

"A few statistics will indicate what this means. South Carolina has 225,000 more negroes than whites; Mississippi, 265,000 more negroes than whites, and the six southern states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, constituting the black belt, have 39,000 more negroes than whites. Your own state of Georgia has over 1,000,000 negroes and less than 200,000 white majority.

"If this program of the Villards should be carried out, the future traveler through the heart of the Confederacy, when the mixing of the races has been completed, could discover nothing here except mulattoes, or even a darker admixture. It is needless to say that this will never occur, because, if deportation is impossible, the destruction of the black race is not. And those who sow the wind, may live to reap the whirlwind.

"I know better than any other southern man for I have tested it, that the northern feeling on this question differs very little from our own. And if the Republican national convention shall adopt the Ohio program of reducing southern representation it would be the duty of the Democratic convention to meet it with a plank declaring 'this is a white man's country and white men must govern it.'

In answer to the question whether such a plank would gain us votes in the North, Senator Tillman said "if the Republicans should press the issue, I have no earthly doubt of it. Southern men would only have to go among the northern people and discuss the question as I have done, boldly and frankly. No Republican speaker can meet the arguments and facts that can be presented, and the feeling of caste, race superiority is as indelibly fixed there as here. The indelibly fixed there as here. The question never will be settled until the North shall agree to the repeal of the fifteenth amendment and modification of the fourteenth, so as to set at rest once for all the negro's aspirations social equality, by taking from him political equality, or leaving it to each state to settle."

When asked if the action of South Carolina in regard to negro suffrage was unanimous Senator Tillman said was unanimous yes, and then again, no. "In a manner yes, and then again, no, because there was considerable discussion and threats in certain quarters of mobilizing the negro vote and controlling the state constitutional convention by those who claimed to be the guardians of vested interest and corporations. If you should ever have a death grapple in Georgia along these lines and your negroes are not disfranchised, you can readily understand how many thousands of them would have their taxes paid so that their votes could be used at the polls.

"It is well understood now by a great many northern people that the negroes are the balance of power in many northern and border states, such as New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, and there is intense bitterness of feeling in Washington because of the impending control of the national Republican convention by negro delegates from the South, who, said to me, can deliver no electoral votes, but will nominate a man for the safe Republican states to elect.

"The South, and least of all Georgia, cannot afford to yield one inch or father in this conflict. Our civilization, and everything which makes life worth living, depends on it. And all other issues sink into insignificance in comparison.

TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

Two Young Men Shot and Killed Near Eastman.

A dispatch from Eastman, Ga., says Tom Spiers shot and killed Oscar Stuckey Wednesday afternoon about dark. It seems from reports that an altercation arose over some work on the farm of Mr. J. S. Stuckey, which resulted in Spiers shooting and killing the young man. The Stuckeys are among the best families in Dodge County, being highly respected and esteemed as quiet and law abiding citizens. The community is very much wrought up over the affair. A deputy sheriff and posse left for the scene of the killing.

Texas For Bryan.

Texas decided by a large majority in the primary election on Tuesday to send a solid Bryan delegation to the National Democratic convention.

TALE OF HORROR

Eleven Bodies Found Buried in Farmhouse Yard.

HAD BEEN MURDERED.

Anxiety of John Helgelein Over Disappearance of His Brother Leads to Discovery of Murdered Bodies of Two Men, a Woman and Two Children in Yard of Woman Recently Burned to Death.

A dispatch from Laporte, Ind., says one of the most gruesome murder mysteries ever unearthed in that section of the country came to light Tuesday when the bodies of five persons, all of them murdered, were found in the yard in the home of Mrs. Belle Guinness, who, with three of her children was burned to death on the night of April 28.

So far only two of the bodies have been identified. These are Andrew Helelee, who came to that city from Aberdeen, S. D., for the purpose of marrying Mrs. Guinness, whose acquaintance he had made through a matrimonial bureau. The other is that of Jennie Olson Guinness, a Chicago girl, who had been adopted by Mrs. Guinness. She disappeared in September, 1906, and it was said had gone to Los Angeles to attend school. The other bodies were those of a man and two children, apparently 12 years old.

The body of Helgelein was dismembered and the arms, legs, trunk and head were buried in different parts of the yard. It is believed by the authorities that Guy Lamphere, who has been under arrest since the burning of the Guinness home, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Guinness and her family, committed the Helgelein crime. Lamphere is a carpenter and the manner in which the body of Helgelein was dismembered leads to the belief that it was done by somebody familiar with the use of a saw.

In some quarters it is believed that Mrs. Guinness may have known something of the murderers of the five people.

A possible solution of the Guinness farm mystery, which was deepened Wednesday when four additional bodies were found in the barn yard, developed Wednesday night. Evidence tending to show that the nine dismembered corpses unearthed Tuesday and Wednesday had been shipped to Laporte, probably from Chicago, came to light. The testimony of draymen who had carted trunks and boxes to the Guinness home lent color to this supposition. The Laporte police also received information that two trunks, consigned to 'Mrs. Belle Guinness, Laporte, Ind.' are help in an express office in Chicago.

Two of the nine mutilated bodies were identified with reasonable certainty. Anton Olson, of Chicago, viewed the body supposed to be that of Jennie Olson, 16 years old, foster daughter of Mrs. Guinness, and pronounced it to be that of his daughter. A sister of the girl, Mrs. Leo Olander, of Chicago, confirmed the father's identification.

Ask K. Helgelein, whose inquiries regarding his missing brother, Andrew, led to the first discoveries on the death haunted farm, became sure that the largest and best preserved of the corpses is that of his brother. Against this identification, however, is the result of the autopsy performed on this body by Dr. J. H. Meyer.

He found conditions which, to his mind, proved that the man perished long after Andrew Helgelein disappeared last January. Dr. Meyer said the corpse showed evidence of having been in the ground less than two weeks. Ask Helgelein, however, refused to be convinced by these findings, and his certainty led the coroner to accept his identification for the present.

FAST BICYCLE RIDING

Caused the Death of a Colored Boy at Spartanburg.

A colored boy about 13 years old was killed Monday morning in Spartanburg by being thrown from a bicycle. The boy was riding down the street at a great speed when he came in collision with a colored woman and was thrown over the handle bars, receiving such a severe blow on the left side of his head that death resulted in a few minutes. The colored boy was employed at Wrighton's market, and had been up South Church street to do some errand. Coming back he speeded down Kirby Hill, which is the custom of ninth-tenths of the cyclists. The ice wagon was standing in the street, and Mrs. Connor's servant girl was getting a piece of ice. As she turned from behind the wagon the bicycle was upon her. There was no time for her to get out of the way, or for the boy to turn his wheel, so there was a collision. Strange to say, the woman was not injured.

Chance to Make Money.
Senator McLaurin has introduced a bill in the United States Senate on Tuesday providing that the government shall offer \$50,000 to be paid to any person who shall within two years, discover practical means for the extermination of the cotton boll weevil.